

II



DALTON-IN-FURNESS URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1972

DALTON-IN-FURNESS URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman of the Council:
A. Miles, Esq.

----- O O O -----

Public Health Committee:
(as on 31st December 1972)

Chairman:
F. Baker, Esq.

| | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| Mrs. J. Birkhead | A. Miles, Esq. |
| R. T. Blundell, Esq. | R. Proudfoot, Esq. |
| J. V. Hamilton, Esq. | J. C. Taylor, Esq. |
| C. E. Lambert, Esq. | |

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STAFF

Medical Officer of Health: J.V.DYER, M.B.,M.R.C.S.,D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health: D.H.GAWITH,M.R.C.S.,L.R.C.P.,D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector: R. SMITH, M.A.P.H.I.

Medical Officer's Secretary: B. Hall

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Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with pleasure that I present this Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of the Urban District of Dalton-in-Furness for the year ending 31st December 1972. The contents and layout follow the requirements of the Department of Health Circular 1/73.

Comments on the population, births and deaths, will be found in the text of the Report, but briefly, births were the lowest for ten years, and deaths too, were well below the recent average. Of the male deaths, however, once again, 10% were due to cancer of the lung.

Much interesting information on the health of a community can be gained by converting totals into rates per 1000 of the population. These, when corrected to bring the age-sex structure into line with the country as a whole, permit comparisons between various places. It so happens that our age-sex distribution is remarkably similar to that for England and Wales.

Thus the 1972 rates per 1000 population, were:

| | <u>Dalton</u> | <u>England & Wales</u> |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| Live Births | 14.5 | 14.8 |
| Still Births | 12.0 | 12.0 |
| Infant Mortality | 18.0 | 17.0 |
| Neonatal Mortality | 12.0 | 12.0 |
| Perinatal Mortality | 24.0 | 22.0 |
| Deaths | 12.2 | 12.1 |

There can be few places where the local and national rates compare so closely.

The year was exceptionally busy for the Health Department, with special emphasis on the improvement of older properties, as a result of the generous grants now available. As I said last year, it is far cheaper, and in human terms preferable, to give a house a "face lift", rather than demolish it, and years later redevelop the site with red brick or concrete "sky scrapers".

Litter is an increasing problem - not just chip bags and cigarette ends, but furniture, motor cars, televisions and other samples of an affluent throw-away society. My other concern these days is noise. People seem to need constant background music, but apart from that, our ears are assaulted continually by noise, industrial, domestic, traffic or advertising. We shall have to decide on acceptable noise levels, sooner or later, and treat offenders as we do now, for air or food pollution.

Whilst throughput at the slaughter house was less than in 1971, the amount of poultry processed increased dramatically, from 2000 birds last year, to 78,000 in 1972. The standards found on inspection have been quite satisfactory, and no poultry was rejected as unfit.

I acknowledge with sincerity the continued hard work of my colleagues in the field of public health and preventive medicine, and thank members for their interest in our work.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,

J.V.DYER

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE AREA

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----|----|----|----------|
| AREA of the District in Acres | .. | .. | .. | 8,022 |
| POPULATION Census 1961 | .. | .. | .. | 10,316 |
| 1971 | .. | .. | .. | 11,217 |
| Registrar-general's estimate mid 1972 | | | | 11,340 |
| NUMBER OF INHABITED DWELLINGS | .. | .. | .. | 3,953 |
| RATEABLE VALUE 1972 | .. | .. | .. | £298,765 |
| SUM REPRESENTED BY A PENNY RATE | | .. | .. | £2,829 |

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The Urban District of Dalton-in-Furness is situated in the North Western part of the County of Lancashire adjoining the County Borough of Barrow-in-Furness and the North Lonsdale Rural District. Height above Ordnance Datum varies between 850 feet in the north-east to sea level in the west. There are outcrops of limestone in various parts of the District and in the past there has been extensive mining for iron ore which has left the surface considerably scarred and some of the low lying areas flooded with water.

The chief industries are viscose manufacturing, shoe-making, brickworks, clothing manufacture and agriculture, but a large proportion of the male working population is employed in the shipyards and engineering works at Barrow-in-Furness.

000

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| Year | Estimated mid-year Population | Live Births | | Deaths (all causes) | | Stillbirths | | Infant Mortality Total | | | Neo-Natal (under 4 weeks of age) | |
|------|-------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| | | Number registered | Rate per 1,000 population | Number registered | Rate per 1,000 population | Number registered | Rate per 1,000 total births | No. of deaths registered | Rate per 1,000 live births | No. of deaths registered | Rate per 1,000 live births | |
| 1972 | 11,340 | 164 | 14.5 | 118 | 10.4 | 2 | 12.0 | 3 | 18.0 | 2 | 12.0 | |
| 1971 | 11,320 | 198 | 17.5 | 115 | 10.2 | 2 | 10.0 | 7 | 35.0 | 4 | 20.0 | |
| 1970 | 10,810 | 202 | 18.7 | 137 | 12.7 | 3 | 15.0 | 5 | 25.0 | 5 | 25.0 | |
| 1969 | 11,000 | 198 | 18.0 | 131 | 11.9 | 2 | 10.0 | 4 | 20.0 | 4 | 20.0 | |
| 1968 | 10,990 | 215 | 19.6 | 135 | 12.3 | 5 | 23.0 | 4 | 19.0 | 2 | 9.0 | |
| 1967 | 10,900 | 207 | 19.0 | 144 | 13.2 | 5 | 24.0 | 3 | 14.0 | 2 | 10.0 | |
| 1966 | 10,730 | 203 | 18.9 | 150 | 14.0 | 2 | 9.8 | 4 | 19.7 | 3 | 14.8 | |
| 1965 | 10,500 | 190 | 18.1 | 139 | 13.2 | 4 | 20.6 | 5 | 26.3 | 4 | 21.1 | |
| 1964 | 10,360 | 193 | 18.6 | 110 | 10.6 | 6 | 30.2 | 3 | 15.5 | 2 | 10.4 | |
| 1963 | 10,310 | 157 | 15.2 | 160 | 15.5 | 4 | 24.8 | 4 | 25.5 | 2 | 12.7 | |
| 1962 | 10,320 | 168 | 16.3 | 135 | 13.1 | 3 | 17.5 | 6 | 35.7 | 5 | 29.8 | |
| 1961 | 10,330 | 156 | 15.1 | 148 | 14.3 | 6 | 37.0 | 4 | 25.6 | 4 | 25.6 | |

Adjusted live birth rate 1972 (comparability factor 1.00) = 14.5 per 1,000

Adjusted death rate 1972 (comparability factor 1.17) = 12.2 per 1,000

COMMENTS ON VITAL STATISTICS

Population

There was modest increase in population, according to the Registrar General's mid year estimation. From the table on page 14 will be seen that there has been a gradual increase over the past ten years.

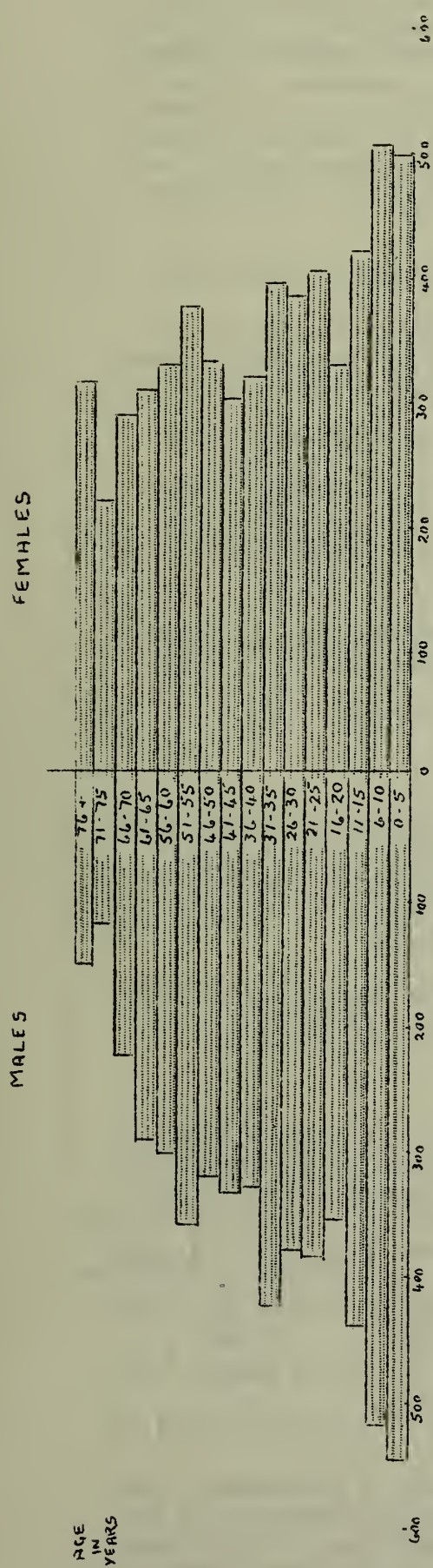
The 1901 census return was 13,020 inhabitants.

The following simplified table gives the numbers of people in five-year age groupings. This distribution can perhaps be more readily appreciated from the block diagram, which can be compared with the distribution for England and Wales. The obvious finding, is that the two are remarkably similar - our age-sex structure could almost be superimposed on the national structure. Were we a popular retirement district, then the diagram would be mushroom shaped: if a new town, then the lower lines would be longer. The diagram also demonstrates the loss of men in the Great War, the reduction of births during the economic depression and the post World War "bulge".

| Year of Birth | Male | Female | Total |
|---------------|-------|--------|--------|
| Before 1896 | 155 | 315 | 470 |
| 1896-1900 | 120 | 220 | 340 |
| 1901-1905 | 225 | 285 | 510 |
| 1906-1910 | 290 | 305 | 595 |
| 1911-1915 | 305 | 330 | 635 |
| 1916-1920 | 365 | 375 | 740 |
| 1921-1925 | 325 | 335 | 660 |
| 1926-1930 | 335 | 300 | 635 |
| 1931-1935 | 330 | 320 | 650 |
| 1936-1940 | 425 | 395 | 820 |
| 1941-1945 | 380 | 385 | 765 |
| 1946-1950 | 385 | 405 | 790 |
| 1951-1955 | 360 | 330 | 690 |
| 1956-1960 | 440 | 420 | 860 |
| 1961-1965 | 515 | 505 | 1,020 |
| 1966-1971 | 545 | 495 | 1,040 |
| Totals | 5,485 | 5,720 | 11,220 |

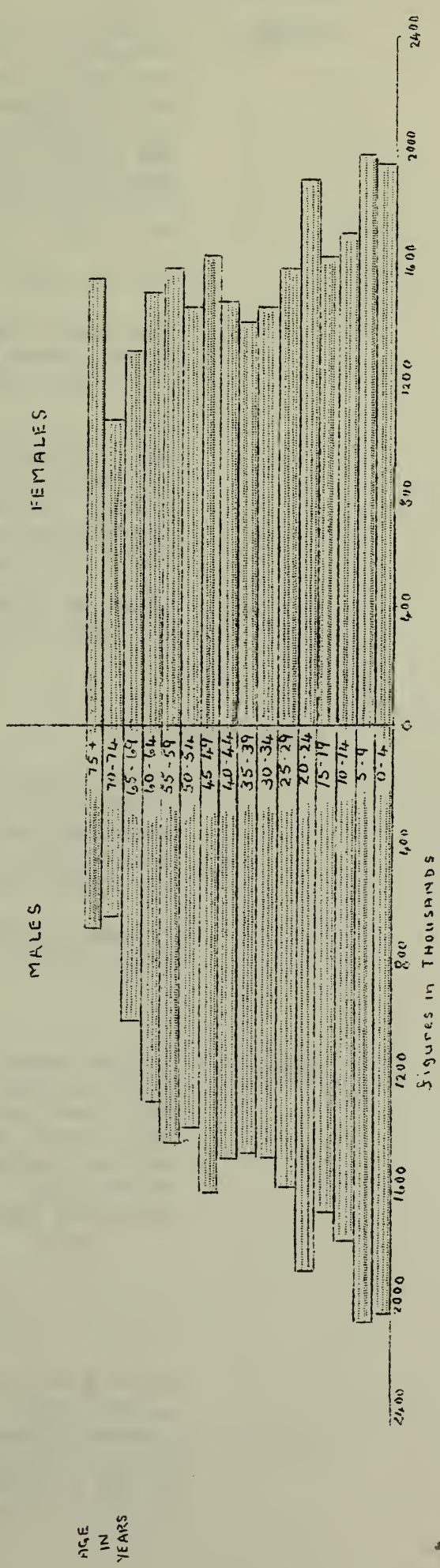
(provisional figures)

DALTON-IN-FURNESS URBAN DISTRICT POPULATION 1971



to

ENGLAND AND WALES POPULATION 30th JUNE 1970



Births

Whilst at 164 the number of births was about the average for the past twenty years or so, there have been wide variations. The actual number of births is of more than just academic interest. It should be considered in any forward planning. It affects the number of health visitors and teachers required, size of school buildings or recreation centres, and if we want to look really far ahead, housing needs, shop sales etc. etc.

In 1905 there were 334 births, and in 1906, 308.

The Annual Report for 1906 states "the birth rate is the lowest recorded during the last twenty years, and there appears to be a steady tendency to decline".

Now, as then, the birth rate is again declining, not just locally but nationally, and 1973 will undoubtedly show an even greater reduction. The general impression is that we are approaching the much publicised two child family, through determined family planning.

5% of the births were illegitimate, compared with 9% for England and Wales as a whole.

Infant Mortality

We lost three babies before they reached their first birthday. This is sad news, although a thankful reduction from the previous year. Two of the deaths occurred within a few days of birth, the other was an accidental death at five months.

Although in 1906 there were 308 births, 45 of these children died before their first birthday.

Deaths

For the second successive year, the number of deaths (118) was well below the previous 20 year average of 140. Once again, the most frequent cause of death was diseases of the heart and blood circulatory system. But once again, 10% of male deaths were due to Cancer of the Lung. Apart from the three babies, no one died under the age of 45 years, and the totals by age were:

| 45-54 | 55-64 | 65-74 | 75 and over |
|-------|-------|-------|----------------|
| 11 | 17 | 29 | 58 |

If we look at the earlier years of the century, then we find there is an extraordinary difference in the causes of death. In 1901, for example, of 220 deaths, 84 were unclassified, 25 due to infectious diseases, 21 due to tuberculosis, 11 to cancer, 12 to premature birth, 9 to accidents, and only 7 to heart disease.

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1972

| Cause | Male | Female | Total |
|---|------|--------|-------|
| Malignant Neoplasm, buccal cavity etc. | 1 | - | 1 |
| stomach .. | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| lungs and bronchus | 6 | - | 6 |
| breast .. | - | 5 | 5 |
| uterus .. | - | 1 | 1 |
| prostate .. | 1 | - | 1 |
| other forms | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Diabetes Mellitus | 2 | - | 2 |
| Other Diseases of Nervous System | 1 | - | 1 |
| Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Hypertensive Disease | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Ischaemic Heart Disease | 21 | 14 | 35 |
| Other forms of Heart Disease .. | - | 7 | 7 |
| Cerebrovascular Disease | 9 | 15 | 24 |
| Other Diseases of Circulatory System | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Influenza | - | 1 | 1 |
| Pneumonia | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Bronchitis and Emphysema | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Asthma | 1 | - | 1 |
| Other Diseases of Digestive System | - | 1 | 1 |
| Other Diseases, Genito-urinary System | 1 | - | 1 |
| Congenital Anomalies | 1 | - | 1 |
| Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality | - | 1 | 1 |
| Motor Vehicle Accidents | 1 | - | 1 |
| All Other Accidents | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Total | 61 | 57 | 118 |

| <u>Year</u> | <u>Estimated mid-year Population</u> | <u>Births</u> | <u>Deaths</u> |
|-------------|--|---------------|---------------|
| 1950 | 10,560 | 155 | 142 |
| 1951 | 10,290 | 161 | 170 |
| 1952 | 10,340 | 165 | 143 |
| 1953 | 10,280 | 136 | 126 |
| 1954 | 10,300 | 148 | 121 |
| 1955 | 10,320 | 148 | 141 |
| 1956 | 10,330 | 154 | 147 |
| 1957 | 10,300 | 181 | 155 |
| 1958 | 10,290 | 158 | 143 |
| 1959 | 10,240 | 154 | 139 |
| 1960 | 10,220 | 167 | 136 |
| 1961 | 10,330 | 156 | 148 |
| 1962 | 10,320 | 168 | 135 |
| 1963 | 10,310 | 157 | 160 |
| 1964 | 10,360 | 193 | 110 |
| 1965 | 10,500 | 190 | 139 |
| 1966 | 10,730 | 203 | 150 |
| 1967 | 10,900 | 207 | 144 |
| 1968 | 10,990 | 215 | 135 |
| 1969 | 11,000 | 198 | 131 |
| 1970 | 10,810 | 202 | 137 |
| 1971 | 11,320 | 198 | 115 |
| 1972 | 11,340 | 164 | 118 |

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA

Clinics

There is a large but ancient County Council Clinic at the entrance to Dowdales. Here, a professional and clerical staff provide a full range of services for the care of expectant mothers, babies and school children, including cervical cytology, dentistry, child health observation and advice, speech therapy and ophthalmology.

A satellite Child Health Clinic is held at
Church Hall, Duke Street, Askam-in-Furness, on the
First and Third Monday in each month, 2 - 4pm.

Laboratory Facilities

The bacteriological examination of milk and water samples, as well as of specimens of faeces, etc. from individual patients, is carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Preston. Chemical analyses of milk and water are performed by the County Analyst.

Ambulance Service

Fully equipped ambulances are stationed at Ulverston and Grange-over-Sands.

Domiciliary Services

The Lancashire County Council has a full staff of Health Visitors, District Nurses, Midwives, Social Workers and Home Helps, who look after the health and welfare of people in their own homes. These are administered from the Divisional Health Office, Ulverston, and the Furness Area Social Services Office, Ulverston.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Notifiable Infections

The following table shows the number of cases notified as occurring in the Dalton-in-Furness Urban District during the years 1965-1972

| | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Scarlet Fever | 1 | - | - | 1 | 5 | 1 | - | - |
| Measles | 82 | 81 | 32 | 29 | 3 | 14 | 3 | 21 |
| Whooping Cough | 1 | - | - | 5 | - | - | - | 3 |
| Food Poisoning | - | - | - | - | 3 | 1 | 2 | - |
| Dysentery | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 6 | - |
| Infective Jaundice (notifiable from 1st June, 1968) | | | | - | 5 | 1 | - | - |
| TOTALS | 84 | 81 | 33 | 35 | 16 | 17 | 11 | 24 |

The high number of cases of measles notified is disappointing, after five years during which a protection vaccine has been offered. The acceptance rate is far too low, and I wonder whether parents have the impression that measles is just an inevitable fleeting misfortune of childhood. This is not so; it has a definite mortality, and can leave children with permanent ear, eye or brain damage.

Nevertheless the whole picture of Infectious Diseases has changed within living memory. The middle-aged can recall the horrors of Diphtheria, the full tuberculous sanatoria, and the marmoset-coloured fever ambulance taking tearful youngsters with scarlet fever or whooping cough away to the isolation hospital. The elderly can recall endemic typhoid, erysipelas, and smallpox.

In 1896 there were 11 cases of smallpox: but the 1906 notifications were really dramatic by today's standards:

| | |
|---------------|-----|
| Scarlet Fever | 148 |
| Diphtheria | 34 |
| Erysipelas | 15 |
| Typhoid | 7 |

Vaccination and Immunisation

Under the National Health Service a comprehensive free service for immunisation and vaccination is available. At present, protection is offered against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis and measles, at school clinics, child health centres, and by most general medical practitioners.

B.C.G. Vaccination against tuberculosis is offered to older children, and a vaccine against Rubella (German Measles) to older school girls.

The next table shows the number of children by year of birth, who were vaccinated or immunised against certain infectious diseases in 1972.

| | Year of Birth | | | | | Total |
|----------------|---------------|------|------|------|-----------|-------|
| | 1972 | 1971 | 1970 | 1969 | 1965-1968 | |
| Measles | 0 | 71 | 48 | 11 | 2 | 132 |
| Polionyelitis | 4 | 118 | 27 | 8 | 12 | 169 |
| Whooping cough | 4 | 133 | 27 | 9 | 9 | 182 |
| Diphtheria | 4 | 134 | 28 | 9 | 14 | 189 |

Whilst the local response to these preventive measures has been fairly well maintained in recent years, there is still much room for improvement. - unless there is, then I have very real fears that some of these infections will once again assume epidemic proportions.

Tuberculosis

There were neither new cases of tuberculosis nor deaths during 1972.

This table shows the numbers of new cases and deaths from tuberculosis in Dalton-in-Furness Urban District residents during the past 23 years.

| Year | <u>New Cases</u> | | | | <u>Deaths</u> | | | |
|------|------------------|---|-----------------|---|---------------|---|-----------------|---|
| | Respiratory | | Non-Respiratory | | Respiratory | | Non-Respiratory | |
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 1950 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 3 | - | 1 | 1 |
| 1951 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 3 | - | 2 | 1 |
| 1952 | 4 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| 1953 | 9 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| 1954 | 10 | 4 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| 1955 | 8 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1956 | 6 | 9 | - | - | 3 | - | - | - |
| 1957 | 4 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| 1958 | 8 | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - |
| 1959 | 4 | 2 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - |
| 1960 | 5 | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - |
| 1961 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| 1962 | 3 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| 1963 | 7 | 2 | 1 | - | 3 | 1 | - | - |
| 1964 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - |
| 1965 | 4 | 2 | - | - | 3 | - | - | - |
| 1966 | 5 | 2 | 2 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| 1967 | 2 | 2 | - | - | 3 | - | - | - |
| 1968 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| 1969 | 3 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| 1970 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| 1971 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1972 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

There is now only 1 patient on the Tuberculosis Register.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

WATER SUPPLY

The provision and maintenance of public water supplies throughout the District is the responsibility of the Furness Water Board. Dalton is supplied from Poaka Beck and Highfield reservoirs and Askan from the Ulpha intake of the River Duddon.

The supply was satisfactory in quality and quantity throughout the year.

3,940 dwellings are now supplied direct from public mains, 13 have private supplies.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The Sewage from Dalton is taken to screening tanks near the site of the old gasworks and the effluent is then discharged to the Barrow Corporation sewerage system. The sewage from Askan is passed through screening tanks and the effluent discharged to the Duddon estuary. The Dalton system is grossly overloaded and the Askan system is far below modern standards. Sewage from the hamlet of Newton passes through a settlement tank, the effluent being discharged to a stream. Plans have been prepared by Consultant Engineers for the improvement of both the Dalton and Askan systems, as well as plans for the linking up of the Newton Sewerage with the Barrow Corporation system. Lindal and Martin have modern sewage disposal plant where full treatment is given before discharging the effluent to nearby streams. During the year much of the sewerage piping was renewed in the Askan area and improvements were made to the drainage of surface water.

2 houses have privy middens and another 1 has a pail closet, the remainder being on the water carriage system.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

A weekly collection of refuse is made and trade refuse is collected subject to payment of an annual charge.

Dustbins are renewable out of the rate fund.

HOUSING

(1) Number of new dwellings erected during the year:-

| | <u>Houses</u> | <u>Flats</u> |
|--------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| (1) By the local authority | - | - |
| (2) By other local authorities | - | - |
| (3) By other bodies or persons | 10 | - |

(2) Total No. of Council-owned dwellings existing at end of year: 613

(3) Inspections of dwellings during the year:-

| | |
|--|----|
| (1) (a) Total No. of dwellings inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) | 43 |
| (b) No. of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose | 63 |
| (c) No. of dwellings in (a) above found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit | 39 |
| (2) Total No. of dwellings existing at end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit and in respect of which - | |
| (a) Demolition Orders have been made (at any time) | 3 |
| (b) Demolition or Closing Orders have not yet been made | 1 |

(4) Houses Demolished:-

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| In Clearance Areas | Nil |
| Not in Clearance Areas | Nil |

(5) Unfit Houses Closed:-

| | Number | Displaced during year | |
|---|--------|-----------------------|----------|
| | | Persons | Families |
| (1) Under S.16(4), S.17(1) and S.35(1), Housing Act, 1957, and S.26 Housing Act, 1961 | 3 | 10 | 4 |
| (2) Under S.17(3) and S.26, Housing Act, 1957. | Nil | | |
| (3) Parts of buildings closed under S.18, Housing Act, 1957 | Nil | | |

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

| | Class of premises | | | | |
|--|-------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|---|---------------------|
| | Offices | Retail shops | Wholesale shops, warehouses | Catering establishments open to public, canteens. | Fuel storage depots |
| (1) No. of registered premises at end of year | 18 | 49 | 1 | 6 | - |
| (2) No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during year | 7 | 24 | - | 1 | - |
| (3) No. of exemptions current at end of year:- | | | | | |
| Space (S.5.(2)) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Temperature (S.6) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sanitary conveniences(S.9) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Washing facilities (S.10) | - | - | - | - | - |
| (4) <u>No. of visits of all kinds by inspectors to registered premises</u> | 32 | | | | |
| (5) <u>No. of prosecutions during year</u> | None | | | | |

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MEAT INSPECTION

There is one private slaughterhouse in the district where all animals were inspected post-mortem. Details are as follows:-

| | <u>Cattle excluding Cows</u> | <u>Cows</u> | <u>Calves</u> | <u>Sheep</u> | <u>Pigs</u> |
|--|--------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| Number killed | 130 | 1 | 1 | 198 | - |
| Number inspected | 130 | 1 | 1 | 198 | - |
| <u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis</u> | | | | | |
| Whole carcasses condemned | - | - | - | - | - |
| Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned | 23 | 1 | - | 42 | - |
| Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis | 17.70% | 100% | - | 21.20% | - |
| <u>Tuberculosis - No. affected</u> | - | - | - | - | - |
| <u>Cysticercosis - No. affected</u> | - | - | - | - | - |

POULTRY INSPECTION

- (a) No. of poultry processing premises within district at end of 1972 1
- (b) No. of visits made to these premises during the year 1
- (c) Total No. of birds processed during the year 78,000
- (d) Types of birds processed
- | | |
|----------|--|
| Turkeys | |
| Hens | |
| Broilers | |
| Capons | |
- (e) No. of birds rejected as unfit for human consumption. Nil
- (f) Weight of poultry condemned as unfit for human consumption Nil

MILK SUPPLY

As the last time when a milk sample taken in Lancashire, was found to have T.B. bacteria was in 1958, it has been decided to discontinue this type of routine investigation.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health
in respect of the year 1972 for the Dalton-in-Furness
Urban District in the County of Lancashire.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1961.

Part 1 of the Act.

- 1 - Inspections for purposes of provisions as to Health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors).

| <u>Premises</u> | <u>Number on Register</u> | <u>Number of - Inspections</u> | <u>Written Notices</u> | <u>Occupiers Prosecuted</u> |
|--|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Factories in which sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities | - | - | - | - |
| Factories not included above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority | 42 | 4 | - | - |
| Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises) | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | 42 | 4 | - | - |

2.- Cases in which defects were found.

| <u>Particulars</u> | <u>Found</u> | <u>Remedied</u> | <u>Referred To U.M. Inspector</u> | <u>By U.M. Inspector</u> |
|---|--------------|-----------------|---|------------------------------|
| Want of cleanliness (S1) | - | - | - | - |
| Overcrowding (S2) | - | - | - | - |
| Unreasonable temperature (S3) | - | - | - | - |
| Inadequate ventilation (S4) | - | - | - | - |
| Ineffective drainage of floors(S6) | - | - | - | - |
| Sanitary conveniences (S7) | | | | |
| (a) Insufficient | - | - | - | - |
| (b) Unsuitable or defective | - | - | - | - |
| (c) Not separate for sexes | - | - | - | - |
| Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork) | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | - | - | - | - |

No prosecutions were instituted.

Part VIII of the Act

Particulars under Sections 133 and 134

| | |
|---|-----|
| No. of outworkers in August list | Nil |
| No. of cases of default in sending lists to Council | Nil |

